



THE Gleichen Call



Year VII., No. 26

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

Gleichen to Exhibit At Irrigation Congress

Gleichen is to have a District Exhibit at the Twenty-First Irrigation Congress, which opens in Calgary on October 5th and will continue until the 9th. The Gleichen display will be a handsome one as several of our most successful farmers have entered heartily into the undertaking and are out after \$500 in gold offered for the best district display as well as a diploma. Five other prizes in the same class will be offered, ranging from \$50 to \$300.

This prize is probably the largest ever offered in Western Canada for any one exhibit, and will be the means of much keen rivalry, not only among Canadian districts but also in the United States. Displays will be made a specialty in this exhibition, there being seven classes for this variety of exhibit, and it is expected this event in connection with the congress will be most educational to all the delegates and visitors from the United States and foreign countries.

A handsome sterling silver shield and diplomas are offered for the best government or corporation display. Individual prizes will range from \$100 to \$5. The prize list in detail is as follows:

Display by a government or corporation—Sterling silver shield and diploma.

District exhibits—Space 15 foot frontage, 10 feet deep. Products of the soil, irrigated or non-irrigated. Exhibits may also include articles produced or manufactured in the district represented—1st, \$500; 2nd, \$300; 3rd, \$250; 4th, \$200; 5th, \$100; 6th, \$50. Diploma will be given with each prize.

Display of roots and vegetables. Space ten foot front by 8 or 10 feet deep. First and second prize display, if grown in Canada to become the property of the exhibition committee to be used for exhibition purposes.

1st, \$250; 2nd, \$150; 3rd, \$100; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$10; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$2. Diploma to be given with each prize.

Display of fruit. Space 10 foot front by 8 or 10 feet deep—1st, \$250; 2nd, \$150; 3rd, \$100; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$10; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$2. Diploma to be given with each prize.

Display of grain shown in sheaf. Space 20 foot front, approximately 8 feet deep.

1st, \$100; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$25; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$5; 6th, \$2.50; 7th, \$1.25; 8th, \$0.625. Diploma to be given with each prize.

Grasses. Space 10 foot front and approximately 8 feet deep—1st, \$50; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$2.50; 6th, \$1.25; 7th, \$0.625. Diploma to be given with each prize.

Display of alfalfa. Space 6 foot front by 6 feet deep—1st, \$150; 2nd, \$75; 3rd, \$25.

Grain, grass and seed in bulk. Diplomas to be given with each prize.

Hard spring wheat, two bushels \$100, 40, 20, 10, 5.

Hard winter wheat, two bushels, \$70, 40, 15, 10, 5.

Soft winter wheat, two bushels, \$70, 30, 15, 10, 5.

White oats, two bushels, \$100, 40, 20, 10, 5.

Six-rowed barley, two bushels, \$100, 40, 20, 10, 5.

Two-row barley, two bushels, \$70, 30, 15, 10, 5.

Black oats, one bushel, \$15, 10, 5.

Reas, one peck, \$15, 10, 5.

Flax seed one peck, \$15, 10, 5.

Beane, one peck, \$10, 5, 3.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

Sept. 16th.

Heavy rear guard action being fought by enemy in entrenched position.

Germans very strongly lined up along Aisne River. Line extended from Noyon to Verdun.

Heavy firing heard in the Baltic Sea.

Austrians claim they have defeated Serbs.

Russians have put German and Austrian Armies to flight south of San River.

Reported that Kaiser will take full command of troops against Russia.

Wireless station at Luckerton, N. J., in direct touch with Germany, accidentally put out of commission today.

Public in Berlin uneasy at lack of news.

Expected Germans will make desperate stand but nothing is allowed through by censors yet.

Germans rushing reinforcements to the front.

Sept. 15th.

Army under General Van Kluk reported to have surrendered stated that 25,000 men and large quantities of guns and war material taken.

Aviators report the German army in panicky flight, discarding weapons and equipment.

German official Bureau admits loss of Cruiser Sela by torpedo from British vessel Scotman.

Edinburgh reports German submarine which sunk Pathfinder was sighted by British and destroyed.

Japanese now engaging German army at Chimo.

Russians state success continues. Now trying to bottle German and Austrian army inside Przemysl, 18 miles from Metz.

Austrians driven back with great loss by Serbians on frontier.

Belgians inflict sharp rebuke on Germans near Brussels.

Sept. 14th.

Allies continue to closely follow hasty retreating Germans.

Enemy is making for Lieve through Charlevilly and Meziere, making record time for home.

Reported that panic occurred in Vienna on hearing Serbians had captured Semlen.

Persistent rumors from Petrograd say larger part of Austrian army has capitulated.

Belgian army assisted by British marines defeated Germans near Antwerp, fight lasted four days and prevented reinforcements being sent to aid German force in France.

Berlin paper appealing for citizens to subscribe war loans state security is first-class.

Another concentration of Germans in France considered impossible.

Parisians are returning every day and feeling that crisis has passed. Serbians have crossed River Save and push forward.

Corn 12 ears, \$10, 5, 3.

Timothy seed, one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

Brome grass, one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

Western Rye Grass, one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

Red clover seed, one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

Alfalfa seed one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

Alfalfa seed one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

Alfalfa seed one peck, \$20, 10, 5.

40,445 Bu. New Grain Received

Up to yesterday—Wednesday—morning the Gleichen elevators have handled 40,445 bushels of grain grown this year. All this is wheat, save 150 bushels of oats.

The Farmers elevator head the list with 15,625 bushels of wheat and 150 of oats purchased in Gleichen and 3,800 bought in earload lots at Stobard. The Alberta Pacific comes next with 16,870 of wheat, the Imperial coming next with 3,500 and the Pioneer Grain Co. with 500 bushels.

The past week considerable rain has fallen, just sufficient to deter threshing operations, but now that the weather has cleared the separators are again humming merrily and it is expected that grain hauling will be general for the next week.

As will be noted in our market report the price of all classes of grain has gone down considerably during the past week, and, therefore, it is quite probable that those who can afford to hold their grain will do so for an advance in prices, although the buyers naturally do not hold out any hope for advance prices.

While considerable grain of last year has been shipped during the past few weeks, only eight earloads of this year's crop has so far been shipped from here.

Millitia and Police Buy Horses

Many Gleichen Horses Were Too High-Classed

Since Monday Gleichen has been well filled up with ranchers and farmers ready to dispose of their horses to the Remount Commission and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. There being fully 200 horses brought in and offered for sale, but it is the prevailing opinion locally that many of the animals were too high-classed, and, therefore, too high priced, for the buyers, while of course a number were hardly up to the standard.

Captain Haggate, Dr. Shoults, A. H. Exford and A. Topman were the purchasers here representing the Hon. Alexander Parker of the Remount Commission to buy saddle and artillery horses for the British war office.

Dr. Shoults and Mr. Exford bought in town at the West Barn corrals, while the other two gentlemen went south and purchased at the H2 Ranch.

Joek Morton had the biggest bunch in town and disposed of 21 head, while various other parties sold from one to six animals, making up in all 19, or a total of 40 horses.

At the H2 Ranch F. A. McHugh & Sons sold 28 animals.

Locally it is estimated the price paid would average about \$115, the lowest going at \$105 and the highest at \$160. Many of those who brought horses in expected animals were wanted that were worth in the neighborhood of \$150 to \$175, but were informed that the buyers were not in position to pay such high prices.

Naturally there was much discussion among the local men as to why some horses they considered excellent were refused by the purchasers and others bought that they thought quite inferior. Of course, all are agreeable that every man has his right to an opinion, but it is sincerely hoped that the horses purchased here will not be considered in any way the pick of the best horses in this district.

F. A. McHugh & Sons have now disposed of a total of 123 horses that are to go to the front. They sold 15 head that went north and shipped from Edmonton with 250 head that accompanied the 101st Regiment and besides the 28 sold Tuesday disposed of 80 to R. J. Speers.

Supt. J. O. Wilton and J. F. Bennet of Regina were here yesterday purchasing horses for R. N. W. M. P., but it is stated only purchased two horses, although they had a good number to select from.

The CALL'S Bulletins Appreciated

The daily war bulletins supplied the CALL by the Calgary Herald are now becoming quite popular and many have taken the opportunity of expressing their appreciation. One man remarked the other day, "Your bulletins really express the situation in a nutshell. After we have read columns in the daily papers it all simmers down to the news contained in your bulletins."

A farmer who lives a considerable distance out stated, "I only get in for my mail once or twice a week and as I cannot afford a daily paper the news you gave last week in your bulletins was most welcome. Besides, from the few dailies I have seen and the people I have talked to I am led to believe the sum and substance is contained in the bulletins of the CALL. We can also drop into the hotel or your office and see the latest when we do reach town."

Queenstown Locals

Steve Williams has been taken to a Calgary hospital suffering with typhoid fever.

It is reported that Austin Brown is going to the war as soon as he gets his plowing done.

The Farmers Union meets Saturday evening, Sept. 26th at 8 o'clock in the Queenstown school.

John Ash has had several visitors from Michigan for the past month including his mother, sister and uncle.

Joe McCabe has put in a fine new platform scale on his farm. He says that his wagon box holds more wheat since the scale was put in.

The tree inspector made his last round in Queenstown last week as no more farmers in the district has applied for trees. It's a pity that so few farmers will take the time and trouble to surround their homes with trees. What a difference it would make in the looks of the country if every farm was surrounded with a grove.

Owing to continuous bad health Louis Aasgard has decided to give up farming and go to either California or British Columbia. His father, J. J. Aasgard, takes over all property held here by Louis. Louis Aasgard is one of Queenstown's oldest settlers and among the most successful farmers. He has been well liked by all his neighbors who all feel sorry that his health compels him to go away.

The biggest part of the Queenstown grain has been threshed and if it would quit trying to rain for a few days we would see the finish. This has been the shortest threshing season for years and quite different from two years ago when threshing crews camped two or three weeks on each farm. The grain yields has turned out very much below expectations this year. Stubble grain runs from nothing to 10 bushels per acre, while but very few pieces of wheat on summer fallow exceeds 25 bushels to the

WAR MAPS FREE

To follow intelligently the European War situation and keep in touch with the lightning movements of the troops, a comprehensive war map of Europe giving all details is essential.

Of all the Maps issued there is but one that fills the bill, and that is the one issued specially by the celebrated map makers—G. W. Bacon & Co., London, Eng.

The publishers of "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" of Montreal, always alive to the best interests of their subscribers, the moment the map was issued, cabled an offer for the Canadian rights of the map. Their offer has been accepted, and "Family Herald" subscribers will have the best Map available.

The GLEICHEN CALL has concluded arrangements with the Family Herald and Weekly Star by which our readers may also secure the map free of charge. In this issue will be found a clubbing offer of the two papers, including "The Map." The offer is one that every reader of the CALL should accept.

Newspapers are paying dearly for the war. The price of paper is going up, up, up! The cost of telegrams and cablegrams has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. Scores of newspapers have suspended publication, and hundreds of others have raised the subscription price. For the present "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" of Montreal, being in an exceptionally strong position is able for the present, at all events, to keep its rate as formerly, but an increase later on may become necessary. In the meantime, during the next thirty days, our readers are offered the greatest bargain in the newspaper world today. Read our announcement on page 8 of this paper and order at once.

Mrs. Hayes and family left on Monday to join her husband, who has charge of an elevator near Macleod.

E. Wade purchased one hundred head of fine beef cattle last week from Wm. Hill and shipped them to Seattle. It is said they were an exceptionally fat lot and that a good price was paid for them.

But there is one consolation this year, the grain prices are good and whatever grain a farmer has to sell is well paid for.

Another Correspondent

Mr. Hall is suffering from severe boils on his foot.

Some of our farmers would like to know when the Gleichen merchants open for business in the morning? It is variously estimated when a man wants to "pull out."

Quite a number of our farmers and ranchers sent in horses for the sale on the 15th. The result has not yet reached here of their success.

Arthur spent several enjoyable days with friends in Calgary. Some reported he had gone to war.

While threshing is about finished Sole's outfit report several weeks work in sight.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

LOST—Gun case between Ellis and McPherson farm northwest of Gleichen about 8 miles, believed to be near the creek. Return to Call and receive reward. 26th

FOR SALE—Herring Hall Marine Safe at a bargain. Apply to M. E. Wishart, Gleichen. 17

FOR SALE—or trade, A few Brood Sows in pig and also a number of weaned pigs, Yorkshire breed. Will sell for cash or trade for cattle. Apply Mrs. W. Erford, Gleichen. 27

BANFF—Furnished cottage to rent, 5 rooms, electric light. Apply box 14 Gleichen. 25

FOR SALE—10 power magnifier binoculars or field glasses in black leather upholstered case with shoulder strap complete. In first class condition. \$12 takes it. Apply to Geo. W. Evans, Gleichen.

GOOD COOK—Wants work while threshing. Mrs. Anna Dysthe, Box 15, Calgary. 21

ESTRAY—Dark bay colt, no brand, about 3 months old, has been on our property about five weeks. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying cost. Apply to Anderson & Neilson, Standard. 19th

STRAYED—From S. 22, T. 10 R. 8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded on monogram on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Standard. 20th

FOR SALE—Talouse Geese. Apply J. L. Barger, Cluny. 29

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914, F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta. 28

REGISTERED Greyhounds. Parents imported. Puppies for sale \$10 and \$5. Parents fastest and best killing coyote hounds in Alberta. C. F. Bruce, Cluny. 13th

PRIMOST SEED FLAX. 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens in 64 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 20 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seeding. \$1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen. 24th

FOR SALE—Registered Birkshires, both sexes. Look for exhibit at Gleichen Exhibition, F. Daw, 19th

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	8.89
2 Northern	8.86
3 Northern	8.82
4 Northern	8.76
5 Northern	8.69
6 Northern	8.65
Feed	5.59
2 C.W. Oats	37
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	36
Malting Barley	50
3 Barley	50
4 Barley	48
Feed	46
1 Nor West Flax	1.09
2 Can West	1.06
3 "	.92

JOS. BOISVERT

Plasterer & Bricklayer



All work guaranteed at lowest prices. Estimates furnished free. Work accepted by day or contract. Address me at CLUNY, ALBERTA

Prairie Lodge 44
Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall
Visiting brethren equally invited
M. A. McLeod, Noble Grand
HAROLD DUNN, Recording Secy.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 50.
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIA
—meet—
at and on Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
during Summer months in
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL.
Alan N. Lindsay, E. E. Holland,
C.C., Kof. Rand R.

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer
Sales Conducted any
place in the Province
For terms enquire at Gleichen Harrow
store. Office phone 3, residence phone
2. P.O. Box 128
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

DENTIST
C. R. McINTYRE
L.D.S., D.D.
Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
geons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its
Branches. Gas Administration
Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

DR. WAINRIGHT
D.V.D., D.B.C.
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary
College, Toronto; and Harrow
College, Chicago. Member of
Alberta Vet. Med. Association.

Treats all Diseases of
Domestic Animals.
Office—J. W. Brown's BARN
Residence—HARROW BLUCK
PHONE 8 - GLEICHEN

B. A. JOHNSTON
Auctioneer...
Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
Cattle, Horses and all Animals
Phone 547. Calgary, Alta.

C-O-A-L
Reduced in Price
For Screened Coal at mine, \$3.00
" Mine run " " " 2.75
" Screened Coal f.o.b.
car at Gleichen, \$4.30
Terms Cash
If you haven't teams to haul
with, make up a car with your
neighbors and let me ship it to
you.
J. B. SCHULTZ
LEWIS Standard Coal Mine

The Vulcan
Iron Works
FARMERs Bring in
your discs and plows
to be sharpened.
R. H. Hogg

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR
Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST.

The British are preparing for a war of some duration because in war it is always wise to prepare for the worst. But Lloyd's are offering insurance at even money that the war will be over by the first of the year.

It is estimated that the German casualties up to date are at least 200,000. The losses of the French, Belgians and British are half of that number. The casualties of the Russians, Austrians, Servians and Montenegrins are equal to the casualties in France and Belgium, but let us say that their losses are merely half that. That would make a total loss since the war began of 450,000.

The war has been on for six weeks but the fighting has not been general for more than four weeks. The casualties in the next three weeks will be greater than during the last three weeks or so on to the end.

The average of casualties will not come below 150,000 a week, which means 600,000 a month. In three months the casualties will probably exceed 2,000,000. Europe surely cannot afford to carry on a war like that for a longer time. The countries will surely be exhausted by that time.

ALBERTA WHEAT IN DOLLAR CLASS

Of 20 cars of wheat inspected at Calgary, 11 graded No. 1 Northern, 5 graded No. 2 Northern and 3 graded No. 3 Northern.

Grain experts declare that this is a fair indication of the quality of the grain harvested this year in the Province, and that up to date it is way ahead of the product of many previous years.

If this keeps up even a car of wheat in Alberta will mean big money, and even if the yield is a trifle under the average in quantity, the war prices obtained will counterbalance any deficiency.

According to Mr. George Hill, grain inspector for Calgary, the grain has already begun to move very freely, a thing almost unprecedented for this time of the year. "Shipments in my western experience," said Mr. Hill. Grain started moving as early as August 21st."

Mr. Hill was also very enthusiastic over the quality of the wheat which was proving very much better than he had ever anticipated.

"It is exceptionally good," he said, "and even if the farmer has not a large yield—and some of them in the south country haven't—he will get good returns at the existing prices for wheat."

"Perhaps one of the wonders of the year is the great grade of the winter wheat. Every bit that I have seen graded to date was No. 1 Northern."

EASIER MONEY IS SAID TO BE IN SIGHT

That there is more money in Canada than there has been, is the statement of C.G.K. Nourse, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce, and he also asserts that the confidence of the financial world is returning, the inference being that easier money is in sight. In addition to Mr. Nourse's welcome message, comes still another from a Calgary bank manager to the effect that his institution will be glad to accommodate any legitimate business that is in need of funds. About the only exception to this invitation will be the real estate promoters, and these he says, will have to depend upon the loan companies, if not being the function of the banks to look after them.

This makes good reading, and it will encourage the members of the local branch of the British Empire Industrial League to attack their work from a new angle. So far they have been lead to believe that they will have to look to Great Britain for practically all their funds, but it may be that they can secure this assistance from the Canadian banks if their propositions are sound.

Also easier money will relieve the whole business situation, which has been very tense since the war began. It will mean fewer unemployed and a resumption of the activities that were either under way or projected when the hostilities broke out.—News-Telegram

FALL BUSINESS

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country, the west is forging ahead and demands for all kinds of goods will be as heavy as usual, as well as demands for all kinds of Farm Produce.

SWEATERS, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR

are now moving out. We have some Special Values which we are showing freely. Sweater Prices run in excellent qualities at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and Our Leaders at \$3.50 and \$5.00 are the best we have ever shown and will bring big sweater business. GLOVES, H.B.K. Co. brands as usual. Prices \$2.00 to \$2.50 per pair. UNDERWEAR, heavy wool, from \$2.00 per suit up. Also men's Combination Suits, in line and heavy wools.

NEW CLOTHING, NEW OVERCOATS

New Sheep Lined Coats, Mackinaw Suits, etc., etc. Excellent assortment and special values at these lines.

NEW EASTERN CAPS, NEW DRESS GOODS

New Showing of Caps in beautiful patterns with knit for bands at 50¢ to \$2.25. New Dress Goods and Velveteens, Prints, Wrappettes, Flannels, Lathes and Childrens Underwear, in splendid range, at prices we are not ashamed to quote.

Everything in Groceries all Ready for Busy Fall Days

SEE US

THE STORE THAT
DRAWS THE PEOPLE

J. A. RAMSAY

FARMERS' HOME and LUNCH ROOM

Now Open
TWO DOORS EAST of West Market
WHITE HELP ONLY

GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANK F. BULLOCK

HARDWICK BROTHERS

P.O. Box 126, GLEICHEN

Rango, Eagle Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left rib Right rib

499

Horse branded:

D Right rib

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Wonderfully fertile land is offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at prices ranging from \$11 to \$30 per acre. There is no better agricultural land than this virgin Canadian soil. It is unsurpassed for all forms of agriculture, including grain growing, stock raising, dairying, poultry culture, vegetable growing, and general mixed farming. The lands are convenient to railways and markets, and are located in a country of low taxation and delightful climate.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

Under the Company's new policy no land is sold to speculators, but only to those who will occupy and improve it. The terms of sale are now one-twentieth cash and the balance spread over twenty years, with interest at six per cent per annum.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

For certain certain conditions the Company will advance a loan of \$2000 to new settlers to be used in erecting a house and barn, fencing the land and sinking a well. This loan is repayable on the same terms as the purchase price. For illustrated literature, maps and full particulars, apply to,

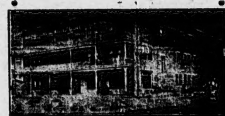
Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

LUMBER

We Carry a Complete Stock of
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
and BUILDING MATERIAL.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—
The new managers will endeavor to give
the travelling public first-class
accommodation

The Pacific Cold
Storage Co.

Watch this Space

HORSES

There is a good demand in Calgary
for horses of the following descrip-
tion:

Teams of mares and geldings weighing 2200 lbs a team or better
and in good condition. Well broken saddle horses and single
delivery horses.

We have Auction sales Every Friday at Central Horse
Repository. Ship to

LAYZELL & DURNO, Calgary
Reference Union Bank of Canada Phone M2267
Telegraphic Address "Horses Calgary"

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS are

responsible—they not

only give relief—they

permanently

cure Constipation.

Millions use

them for

Bilious-

ness, Indigestion, Sick

Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1016

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

CONCERNING CUTLERY

Suggestions For Prolonging Its Neat-

ness and Usefulness

To remove those knife blades im-

merse the blades in boiling water un-

til heated through and then pull han-

dles with equal parts of powdered

resin and silver sand. Heat the end

of the knife, press it firmly into the

handle and cool in water.

To clean rusty knives use powdered

bath brick made into a paste with

paraffin and apply it with a flannel.

Finish off with dry bath brick and a

soft rag, which will leave a splendid

polish.

When surplus silver knives are put

away the blade of each one should be

rubbed thoroughly and carefully with

olive oil. Wrap extra knives, each one

separately, in paper and store them in

as dry a place as possible. Every three

months knives not in use should be

taken out and looked at to see if there

be any sign of rust. Put fresh oil on

them before putting them away

again. When the knives are required

for use wash the oil off and rub each

knife with knife polish.

The First Lady of France

The president of the French repub-

lic, Mons. Poincaré, has done what no

other president of the third republic

has succeeded in accomplishing—

namely, making his wife an entity in

official life.

He has done it quietly, without os-

tentatious announcements, but so

firmly that Mons. Poincaré already is

elevated to a position similar to re-

igning consorts when matters arise in-

volving European courts.

Mention of her name in the formal

complimentary telegrams which were

the final incident of the royal visit

to Paris of King Alfonso, was the

final indication of her acceptance by

European courts. Afterwards she

was officially received by the German

ambassador. She now is, in fact, the

first lady of France, charming every-

body by her beauty, exquisite grace

and tact, which are rapidly making

her the idol of Parisians.

Injury to Injury

The head of the horse came down

stairs in a great rage. "Where's my

tennis racket? The 200? Never! Never!

Do you mean the old one you had last

year?" his wife interposed soothing-

ly. "I told Dorothy she could have it."

"Old one? I only wore it twice. And

up the wall of the public staircase in

the house of commons, just by the

statue of Henry the eighth. The last

comparison was made in April, 1892,

in the presence of the speaker of the

house of commons, the first commis-

sioner of works, the president of the

board of trade and several other im-

portant persons.

The standards are two in number,

and consist of the pound weight and

the yard measure. The standard pound

is of platinum which, despite its

weight, is no larger than a cubic inch,

and, small as it is, the actual metal

of which it is composed is worth \$40.

The standard yard is a bar of bronze,

thirty-eight inches long, on which a

yard has been marked off in thirty-six

divisions of an inch.

The most elaborate care is taken of

these two important articles. When a

comparison is being made they are

handled with tongs. The pound weight

is weighed in the most delicate of

chemical balances, and the yard is

measured with a micrometer. When

they are done with the pound it is

wrapped in a special soft paper and

laid in a silver-plated case, which in

turn is placed in a bronze case, this being

put in a wooden box, which is then

screwed down and sealed. The yard

measure is placed on eight rollers in

a mahogany case, which is also com-

pletely sealed. Both cases are then put

into a leaden casket which is sealed

by soldering. The packing is not yet

finished, however, for the lead case is

then placed in a strong oak box. When

this is screwed down it is placed in the

hole in the wall, which is some-

thing like a small tomb. The wall is

then built up by a mason, and the

standards can only be got at by tear-

ing the wall down again.—Selected.

To Tell Fertile Eggs

The simplest, easiest and surest

way of testing hatching eggs for fer-

tility is to set them in the incubator

or under a hen and allow them to

incubate for seven days, says a contri-

butor to the Farm and Fireside. Then

remove the hen or take the tray out

of the incubator, and allow the eggs to

cool for ten minutes. Then hold each

egg to the cheek. The warm eggs are

the fertile eggs and the cold eggs are

those that have no chicks in them.

Eggs that are only slightly warm

have very weak chicks, and the longer

the eggs are incubated the easier it is

to pick out eggs that will hatch.

That Made 'Em Think

There had been serious trouble in

a certain school. One of the teachers

said he was no believer in the old

hacked system of teaching.

"What is wrong," said he, "is some-

thing which will make the children

think and reason for themselves. Mere

addition and subtraction are too me-

chanical."

In accordance with his ideas he

gave his pupils 100 questions, of which

the following is a specimen:

"What is it that can go up a spout

down, but cannot go down a spout

up?"

The brain fever hospitals there-

abouts were full of children for weeks

afterward, and the teacher was dis-

missed about a character, yet the an-

swer to the riddle was very simple—

An umbrella.

How He Proved It

"Are you progressive or conserva-

tive?"

"Progressive, most certainly."

"Good! Then you'll vote in favor of

having senators elected by the peo-

ple?"

"I don't know about that."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, all of our best sen-

ators have always been elected by the

state legislatures."

New York's Public Schools

Public education in New York city

began with the founding of the Free

School society in 1805. The society

THE WHALING INDUSTRY GAINING IMPORTANCE

USE OF MODERN METHODS RE- SULTS IN GREATER RETURNS THAN FORMERLY

Immense Sums Are Invested in the Industry by Canadian and American Firms—U.S. Congress to be Asked to Safeguard Industry in Alaska.

Washington.—Contrary to the accepted belief in this country whaling is still a great industry, and it is growing rapidly in the Pacific ocean adjacent to the coasts of the two Americas. This is the assertion of W. S. Dwinell, of Minneapolis, who with other Minneapolitans is interested in one of the two whaling companies operating stations in Alaska and who is trying to secure legislation by Congress for the conservation of the supply of whales as well as the protection of those engaged in the business.

Recently a favorable report was made in the senate on a bill presented by Senator Knute Nelson, providing that no whaling station should be established in Alaska at a less distance than 75 miles from another. The measure was introduced at the instance of Mr. Dwinell, who in an argument before the senate committee on fisheries, showed that large amounts are invested in whaling vessels and stations on the Pacific coast. "Up to a few years ago practically all whaling was carried on in Atlantic waters, but in recent years there has been a gradual development of the industry in the virgin waters of the Pacific," said Mr. Dwinell. "Stations have been established on the coast of Chile, on the west coast of Mexico, in British Columbia and in Alaska. The only American stations are located at Grays Harbor, Wash., Port Armstrong in Southeastern Alaska, and on Akutan Island—one of the most westerly of the Aleutian group. Owing to the long stretches of shore line in Alaska and on the Pacific coast of the United States, the industry, properly protected and encouraged, should and doubtless will become of much importance.

"It has been demonstrated that when fishing is carried on extensively, and the vast majority of whales caught, they seem to abandon that particular locality in subsequent years. This is due either to the knowledge they may have of the dangers of the locality or to the fact that so large a proportion of the whales accustomed to frequent the particular harbor or locality in question have been destroyed. In any event, it is known that what may be termed 'over-whaling' will cause the whales to almost entirely disappear from a given locality.

"If, then, whaling is to be carried on successfully in our Alaskan waters and the whole of it to be so conserved that it will continue to frequent these waters, then there must be limitation placed upon the number which may be caught in any given locality. The only limitation that may practically be put upon the catch is one that will prevent the location of more than one station at any given place.

"On account of the invention of the harpoon gun, whaling now is carried on like any other large industrial and commercial enterprise. Large amounts of money are invested in the business, a certain Canadian company having an investment of something over \$5,000,000, while one of the American companies operating on the western Alaska has an investment of \$500,000, and the other companies operating in Southeastern Alaska and at Grays Harbor have each investments of \$300,000. The necessity of large equipment, involving the investment of large capital, was all brought about through the harpoon gun.

"An average whale is the weight of fifty head of fat cattle and produces from thirty to fifty barrels of oil, beside a considerable amount of fertilizer and whalebone. The size and strength of the whale requires the heaviest machinery, made of the best material, while the modern methods of capture increase the number taken to such an extent that shore stations, where are handled the carcasses of whales, must be established at large expense.

"It is not uncommon to see invested in a single shore station \$150,000, and the method of construction is such that it is difficult and well-nigh impossible to remove the same from one location to another. Also the transportation of supplies, from the base of operation to the whaling station and the transportation of the oil and other products from the station to Seattle involves an equipment of tank steamers or barges, likewise requiring a large investment of capital. It must therefore be apparent that if the United States is to profit from this marine industry and if the industry is not to be monopolized by our Canadian and Mexican neighbors, it will have to conserve the whale and furnish the same protection to capital engaged therein as is done by the two countries just referred to.

"In Mexico whaling is permitted except when concession is granted, and it is reported—though on account of the state of disorder there the report has not been verified—that the right to whale has been granted to a company in a few harbors remotely located from each other. In Canada an act has been passed providing that the location of stations nearer together than 200 miles. The distance of seventy-five miles was determined upon in the proposed measure in order that those advocating it might not appear to be seeking a monopoly. A larger distance would, of course, in a larger degree tend to conserve whales and at the same time would render the industry more stable.

A young author whose disappointments were many, but whose head was bloody yet unbowed, inclosed the following lines with a manuscript to an editor who repeatedly refused his efforts:

"Editor—Dear Sir: The inclosed M.S. is submitted for your rejection. Yours very truly,

—Woman's Home Companion.

LIGHTING THE BIG CANAL

There Will Be No Difficulty in Locating the Panama Canal

The lighting of the Panama canal will be an interesting feature of the great enterprise. The canal will be lighted throughout by automatic underwater lights, each having a distinct characteristic. At the entrances and through Gatun lake a double row of about sixty automatic acetylene lighted buoys will mark the channel. The channel will be defined further by powerful rapid flashing range lights, one set at either end of each successive tangent, thus permitting vessels going in either direction to take their range of the bow.

The centre lines of each range are set far enough apart to enable the largest vessels to pass each other in comfort. Through Culebra cut, or wherever the proximity of the banks permits, beacons will be used instead of buoys. The sides of the canal channel will be marked by buoys about every mile, with intermediate spar buoys. Each spar buoy will consist of a cylindrical, floating, steel body, surrounded by a steel frame which supports a light and lens at a height of fifteen feet above water level.—Christian Science Monitor.

Talking Across the Atlantic

Testifying before a royal commission in London the president of the Marconi company announced his faith that the Hungarian wireless communication established between Wales and Newfoundland before the end of the year. According to the prospectus the foundations of principle are fully laid and the consummation awaits only the building of powerful enough machines to transmit sound through such great distances.

This is a prospect reasonably sure to tie the continents closer together and hasten the coming of the world state. When conversation can float half way around the world there is really little use for natural boundaries and customs houses. And it will discourage war. Killing people who are on your line is not allowing them to discuss the question of privacy arises. To this the Marconi officials reply that long wave lengths which will carry the human voice across the Atlantic can be picked up only by stations of the same power as those sent out. And as these stations are likely to be under the control of a single company, there will be just about as much privacy as with the present telephones.

Canada's Resources Barely Touched

Sir William Van Horne says that Canada has so far not even broken-tasted on her vast and undiminished resources. This statement is well within the mark, for, according to official estimates, the three prairie provinces contain no fewer than 272,920,000 acres of arable land, of which about 55,000,000 are now broken. And yet, last year, the wheat alone produced by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta amounted to 231,717,000 bushels which was raised on merely one-fifth of the agricultural land available. Further, people are swiftly realizing that agriculture is by no means the wealth-producing resource, it is gradually drawing upon them that the worst now stands on the very threshold of remarkable developments in other most valuable directions—directions previously undiscovered or ignored in the first strenuous stages of the country's career, when the solid foundation of things was being laid. Truly said, "Only a few years ago, the west was deemed to have but one resource, and the farmer but one crop. How amazing such a conclusion will seem in the near tomorrow.

Why Salmon Run

At the meeting of the French Academy of Science recently an interesting communication was made on the result of the observations of Professor Roule on the migration of salmon to fresh water.

The observations covered the rivers entering the sea on the Breton coast, and it was found that the proportion of oxygen dissolved in fresh water was the principal factor determining the ascent of the salmon. Like all fish of their family, the salmon have an intense need of breathing, and this increases in the reproductive period. Consequently they only enter rivers when the waters are able to satisfy this need by the quantity of oxygen held in solution. It is the search for this water that leads them up the rivers, even where obstructions make it necessary to leap in their characteristic way.

Besides the scientific interest, Professor Roule's observations, if they could be proven, would possess incalculable value as they would enable one immediately to discern which rivers were worth an attempt to introduce salmon by purifying the water, providing ladders, etc., and which were the rivers in which such labors would be certain to be vain.

Lady Offered to be Handcuffed

The suffragette outrages in the English picture galleries, which resulted in closing the buildings, have meant a lot of trouble for the officials. Since the National Gallery has shut its doors the staff have been inundated with requests from visitors to London for special permission to go round. The embassies also, since any personal friend of an ambassador is admitted, are bombarded with requests.

One lady who was not known to Dr. Page, the U.S. ambassador, having failed in all her efforts, at last wrote despairingly to the gallery offering to hire two weighty policemen or commissioners to accompany her round; and she added that if that was not enough protection, she was willing to be handcuffed to her guards. If only she could be that means snatch a brief hour with the old masters that she had crossed the Atlantic specially to see.

No Requests for Peace Stamps

At the post office department it was stated that no official representations have been made concerning the issue of peace centenary stamps as is being done in the United States. There has been some official talk about it, but as yet no official consideration has been given the matter.

BIRTH RATE INCREASES

Great Britain's Advancing Birth Rate, Decreasing Death Rate

Last year's official returns go to show that the tide has turned, and that the birth rate of Great Britain is increasing in comparison with the previous year. It is with something like a pang, however, that we learn that improved conditions are to have much of the credit for this. Few will regret the information that the bad social surroundings of the people have actually caused a diminution in the births of the nation.

The birth rate was 23.8 per 1,000—3.0 below the average for the preceding decennial and 0.8 below the birth rate of 1911. The provisional figures for 1913, however, indicate a rise of 0.1 per 1,000, this being the first year since 1908 to show an increase.

Marriages are on the increase. The rate was 15.5 per 1,000 in 1912, being 0.1 above the average in the ten years 1902-11. In each of the last three years the marriage rate has shown an increase.

The death rate in 1912, 13.3 per 1,000 was the lowest on record, 1.9 below the average for the ten preceding years and 0.2 per 1,000 below the lowest previously recorded in 1910. It was mainly due to the diminution of the mortality of children under the age of five years.

Leprosy in North America

In adopting a resolution favoring a bill now before Congress for the establishment of a national leper colony in the United States, the latter statement was made that the number of lepers now in this country is estimated at between 300 and 500. There must have been a great increase of these cases within the last quarter of a century if these figures are correct, and it is high time that some provision for segregating the lepers in a place where they can receive humane treatment was made.

The lepers in the colony at Molokai, Hawaii are comparatively happy in spite of their affliction. They have companionship, sanitary quarters, the most scientific treatment, and everything possible is done to make their lot endurable. It is almost impossible to imagine what a leper in this country, confined alone in a shack and treated much as the lepers were in Biblical times, must suffer. It would be more humane to put him out of his misery at once.

There are only about 20 lepers in England, and yet a leper colony is to be established there in a deserted part of the county of Essex. The late Lord Strathcona left a bequest of \$25,000 for this purpose. Surely if there is need of a leper colony in England, where there are only 20 cases, there is much more need for one in the United States, where there are between 300 and 500 cases, isolated but widely scattered.—The Argus.

Harvest and Ploughing

In many parts of the west the ground becomes very hard and dry soon after the grain is cut. The hot sun and the dry winds soon bake the ground very hard, the short stubble helps them to the ground much better than did the standing grain. This condition makes it imperative that the ground be ploughed very quickly after harvest. Otherwise it becomes so hard it cannot be ploughed at all until after the spring thaw and rains.

Tractor owners have hit upon a very excellent solution of this grave problem. They cut their grain and plough the ground at the same time. First they cut two rounds with the binder. Then they hitch the engine to the plough, and the binder to the back end of the plough frame. A seven foot left hand binder and a six foot right hand plough make a perfect combination for this purpose. The binder cuts its full swath and drops its bundles on the ploughed ground just behind the plough. The plough turns over the same ground that the engine is travelling over. A two-section harrow may be added to this outfit. The harrow is hitched close up behind the plough and ahead of the binder carrier of the binder. This triple combination is hard to beat.

This combination has more than one advantage. As mentioned before, it ploughs the ground before it has a chance to dry out and bake. It also kills millions of weeds to each acre.

Torpedo With Deadly Whiskers

An unusual and significant activity in the fastidious of new devices for naval war which may surprise H. G. Wells and would stagger Jules Verne could be return to life, is disclosed on almost every page of the Naval Annual for 1914 just published.

Of all the new weapons described none is more devilish than the Leo torpedo mine, which is being manufactured by a British firm. This engine is so constructed that it can be set to hover between any depths below the surface that may be desired. When placed in the water it has a slight negative buoyancy and sinks until automatically a propeller is brought into action which drives it upward again.

It can be used in the open sea by any type of ship, or in the case of tidal harbors it could be released by a vessel outside so as to make its way with the tide into the anchorage, and perhaps destroy shipping there.

A touch on the deadly steel "whiskers" which project from its upper surface and the enemy would be sent to the bottom. As were the Hattusue and the Petrovskoy in the Russo-Japanese war.

Skeleton Unearthed Near Nanaimo

While excavating on Brechin Point, near Nanaimo, H. B. Greave unearthed the bones of a skeleton which are believed to be those of a white man buried over one hundred years ago. The skeleton, which was buried in about three feet of earth, was surrounded by clam shells and other evidences of an Indian clam feast. Since the remains were buried a large cedar tree has grown over the place.

Residents of the neighborhood believe that the skeleton is the bones of one of five members of Captain George Vancouver's crew who disappeared when that great navigator visited Departure Bay in 1791-92.

PRE-EMPTION MAPS SHOW B. C. LANDS

THE PROVINCIAL LAND DEPARTMENT GIVES OUT DATA COVERING TERRITORY

Series of Maps Issued, Together With Pamphlets, Describing in Detail the Topographical and Other Features Will be of Great Value to Intending Settlers.

Victoria.—Three new pre-emption maps covering the Nechaco, Chilcoteau and North Thompson districts, have just been issued by the survey branch of the department of lands. These maps form part of a series of ten, covering approximately 100,000 square miles of land, and will prove of great assistance to intending pre-emptors. They show the lands surveyed to date in the sections covered, the tracts available for pre-emption being shown in pink, while those taken up are indicated in white. The surveyed areas shown in pink and the unsurveyed land shown in the same color can be pre-empted at the office of the government agent of the land-recording division in which it is situated. It is necessary to stake the unsurveyed land and describe it according to metes and bounds in the application. The surveyed tracts can be applied for without staking, being described in the application by their number.

Maps have already been issued in this series showing the lands for pre-emption in the Fort George and Tete Jaune districts. It was in these districts that 80,000 acres were opened to pre-emption last month, and over three-quarters of this land remained open. The new maps cover the areas adjoining that embraced in previous ones; the whole series are drawn to connect with each other.

The Nechaco sheet shows the territory westward of the Fort George district extending to the Hazelton division and embraces the great interior lake basin, and the Nechaco, Endako and other fertile valleys. The North Thompson sheet shows the land adjoining the new C.N.R. Railway, and extends northward from the railway belt to the territory embraced in the maps previously published. It includes the Canem Lake, Bridge Lake and Bonaparte districts of Eastern Lillooet and the Lake districts, other areas in which settlement is taking place. The Chilcoteau sheet covers the Northern Lillooet and Southern Cariboo plateau and valleys. Another map, the Queen's sheet, being completed, which will cover the territory between that embraced in the Chilcoteau and North Thompson sheets.

The series of maps, together with the series of pamphlets, published by the department of lands, describing in detail the topographical and other features of the Fort George, Fort Fraser, Skeena, Cariboo and Peace River land recording divisions, will prove a great value to intending settlers.

Odds and Ends of Interest

The can of a new ice cream freezer which does not have to be cranked is tubular, ice being packed both inside and outside of it.

Argentine telegraph companies are bringing into general use a system whereby messages are received automatically with printed type.

Anger, fear, and other forms of mental excitement, it has been learned, may stop digestion entirely and cause serious kidney diseases.

More than 30 feet of tin tubing, filled with pebbles, is used by an English inventor to filter the scratching and metallic sounds from phonograph music.

Alcohol is a disinfectant is best at 70 per cent. concentration.

Spain exported 4,000,000 pounds of paper for cigarettes last year.

For motorists who have lost one or both legs there has been invented a drive mechanism enabling all the controls to be operated by the hands.

A single stroke of lightning in the Belgian Congo killed nine men and a woman and severely injured 32 other persons, two of whom died later.

It has been proved by actual experiment that small rodents of arid regions which eat dry seeds, can live from two to three years without water.

A bed which can be folded compactly when not in use has been invented by a Washington doctor for the transportation of invalids in automobiles.

Food Eaten Determines Tint of Skin

A queer theory about the coloring of the human race has been evolved by a German doctor, who states that the tint of the skin is determined by the food eaten.

Originally, he declares, the human species was black, because our primitive forefathers subsisted on fruit and roots containing manganese.

The American Redskins, he says, owe their color to the consumption of raw flesh. The Mongols are yellow because of their descent from a tribe which consumed great quantities of herbs rich in chlorides, and the Chinese have to thank the salt for which they have so great a liking, for their dusky pink and white or delicate brunette complexions!

Dutch Test Eugenics

While eugenics is still a matter of academic discussion among some progressive nations, the practical minded Dutch are putting it to a test. E. B. Maxse, British consul-general to the Netherlands, in his report, states that the committee for the study of public hygiene opened an office at the Hague during last year, at which a medical man attends daily to examine and give suitable advice to persons of both sexes intending to marry. The object is two-fold—to prevent the union of the unfit and to check race suicide.

NEW TWO-DOLLAR BILLS

Issued to Commemorate Stay of Duke and Duchess of Connaught

The stay in Canada of their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught has been commemorated by the issue of a new two-dollar bill bearing excellent engravings of the royal personages.

It is the fourth issue of the two-dollar notes. The first bore the picture of Lord Dufferin, the second that of Lord Lansdowne, and the third that of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII.

The new bill is of very artistic design and wholly different from that now in use. The engravings of the Duke and Duchess appear in either corner, while in place of the fishing scene in the centre the figure "two" appears with the letters "two" on each side. The tint on the face and the back of the bill is a light olive green, whereas in the old bill the face was green and the back brown.

On the back of the new bill is the Dominion coat of arms surrounded by the arms of each of the provinces.

Numbers one and two of the new bills were presented to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught as a souvenir of their stay in Canada.

Hard to Get Persian Lambs

It is evidently becoming increasingly difficult to procure real Persian sheep from which to start the fur industry on this side of the Atlantic successfully.

See Persians, M. K. Mahjanian, M. G. Yartanian and John Abajian, residing now at Providence, Rhode Island, have been trying for three years to introduce into the Western hemisphere Persian lambs. According to Mr. Abajian no less than ten thousand dollars have been expended, the net result of which was the arrival of eight animals on board the S.S. Paleniza, in Montreal a few days ago.

Upon arrival here, however, the authorities refused to permit the sheep to be landed and all except two have been slaughtered, owing to the fact that foot and mouth disease is said to be prevalent in Persia. The two live lambs have been presented to the captain of the steamer. Mr. Abajian related the trials incident to a journey through Persia, over the Caucasus mountains, the arrival in Batum, and thence to Hamburg, where eight of the thirty sheep bought were safely shipped. Inquiry was made of the British Consul and it was thought there would be no difficulty in getting the sheep landed in Canada; but Dr. F. Torrance, chief veterinary inspector of Ottawa, flatly refused to allow the sheep to be landed for any purpose whatever. Cable communication was then opened up with London to see if the animals might be entered there, and then with Holland, in neither case was it possible to get the sheep landed.

Mr. Abajian says each Persian lamb is worth about fifty dollars, the practice being to kill them when one or two days old and utilize their skins. He admits that the Canadian authorities were quite within their rights in refusing permission to land, and he says that they have no legal claim to compensation.

Science Does Not Always Pay

Professor Silvanus Thompson, lecturer at the Royal Institution in London on "Faraday and the Foundations of Electrical Engineering," gave some curious information as to the small reward with which that great man of science had to be content.

At the age of 30 Faraday was living with his wife in two rooms at the top of the Royal Institution on a salary of \$500 a year, with coal and gas free. Faraday's career would have plunged the Royal Institution into bankruptcy, but Faraday made a valiant struggle to place it on a sound footing. Yet, after he had discovered magneto-electric induction, the authorities of the Royal Institution found themselves unable to improve his position, and his salary remained at \$500.

Professor Thompson said, "nothing was done for Faraday except to pay him, but he did venture the remark that during the whole of his career the Royal Institution had spent only \$600,000 on salaries and materials, or as much per year as the salary of a certain professor in a Scotch university. In that century the Royal Institution has enjoyed the services of Faraday, Tyndall, Franklin and Rayleigh."

Professor Thompson might have quoted Davy's remark when Faraday wanted to quit bookbinding for the laboratory—"Stick to your trade, my boy; science doesn't pay."

Would Abolish Black Rod

The Nationalist members in the British House of Commons have for years had a feud with Black Rod, and they have made repeated attempts to have him abolished—attempts which have been successfully repulsed.

His office was constituted by Henry VIII, who decreed that "there ought to be one Usher whom the Sovereign and copanons will trust and shall be a gentleman famous in arms and blood." He shall have the care and custody and pre-eminence of keeping our secret chambers of the house where the chapter is held and of the doors where council shall be held.

The chief duty of the present gentleman usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, is to convey to the house of commons his majesty's assent to a bill. Mr. Lloyd George may be on his legs when Black Rod comes with his message, but he has to give way. Democrats do not like this!

Has Substitute for Gasoline

John Andrews, a McKeesport chemist, a Portuguese-American, claims to have discovered a synthetic substitute for gasoline, which can be marketed for 5 to 6 cents a gallon.

Through countless experiments, covering three years, Andrews says he has finally discovered a fuel that in many tests proved superior to gasoline of the same proof. He had demonstrated this fact to several motor car companies in the country.

NEW TYPES OF WHEAT

Result of Experiments Will be Put on Market Next Year

The latest results of Professor Biffen's work in the creation by cross-breeding of new types of wheat and other crops at the Cambridge University farm were shown to the South African farmers who have been making an agricultural tour of England.

There are several new wheats and barleys in the making, and they include one wheat which is expected to eclipse even the famous Little Joss. The wheat in question is a cross between Red Fife and the old English wheat known as "Browlie." It is an exceedingly heavy cropper, good in the straw, and very good for milling purposes. It will probably appear on the market after the harvest of 1915.

Shackleton's Wooden Ship

Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the Endurance is well named, for she is built in sturdy oak and plant pitch-pine, and is very well fitted to take the intrepid explorer and his company of brave men to the frozen south, to carry still further the work of exploration which cost brave Captain Scott his life.

The "wooden walls" of the Endurance are two feet thick of almost solid oak, and at stem and stern there are five feet of the same tough timber. The little vessel has a gross tonnage of 360 tons; she has three masts, the deck only being square-rigged, and her auxiliary steam engine will propel her at ten knots. She will sail with 22 persons on board, of whom 15 will be officers and members of the expedition party.

The expedition is indebted to Captain de Gerlache of the Belgian service, who helped to design the Endurance, the light of the experience gained by him during the Belgian expedition to the Antarctic in the late nineties.

At a recent luncheon on board the Endurance, Sir William Dunn, master of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, told how he had discovered that the very same firm of caterers that he supplied the feast had provided a similar entertainment in honor of Captain Cook, at Long Reach, in 1776 on board the Resolute. And it is interesting to note that in the persons of Mr. Frank Wild and his brother there were present two great-grandchildren of the famous navigator and explorer.

The expedition, which starts shortly, is expected back in two years, and it was prophesied that if this were so, Sir William Dunn would welcome the explorers back home as the then Lord Mayor of London.

Freeze People to Cure Tuberculosis

The freezing of living persons is the somewhat heroic remedy proposed by the Russian scientist Bachmetief. The Koch bacillus is killed at 6 degrees Cent. below freezing point, the cause of tuberculosis, and as it is by congealing the person affected with the disease that the microbes are killed.

Then he brings back the subject to life by a very gradual re-heating.

He has recently succeeded in curing his method to various animals, such as the rats and others by producing artificial respiration in them at the same time that the freezing process is going on, and he thus produces suspension of life by cold which is of great interest to science and may also prove of much utility.

Freezing of cattle in winter would thus preserve them without food, and they could also be transported over great distances when in this state. Many other applications of the idea can be imagined.

Mr. Chamberlain Gave Eye Glass

An amusing story is being told of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

While he was crossing Westminster Palace yard one day, a girl from the States with the cool request: "Mr. Chamberlain, please do give me your eyeglass for my cabinet at home."

It was at once handed to her, guard and all, so promptly that the curious apparently felt some remorse, and murmured: "Most likely, I'm inconveniencing you."

"Not at all," replied Mr. Chamberlain, as he produced from his pocket a morocco case, and took from it a spare morocco, which he screwed in position, and then went on his way smiling.

It is said that every prudent person always wears a morocco carries a reserve in his waistcoat pocket, in case he drops his in the soup!

King's Gallery of Honor

The king has expressed a desire to form a collection at Windsor Castle of portraits of the leading soldiers and sailors of his reign, and proposes to make a start in this direction by placing in position paintings of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts and Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, with probably Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. In cases where paintings of those whom his majesty desires to add to this collection are not available, it is understood he will give orders for such to be prepared, bearing the cost from the privy purse. This is a project, it is understood, the king has long had in mind, and it has been suggested that the Waterloo chamber would be the most suitable apartment for the collection.

Self-Grown Wheat

It might be well to receive the following story of self-grown grain with caution, though it comes with fair authenticity from Kansas.

A thirty acre field of wheat that is expected to yield thirty-five bushels to the acre and did not cost the owner a cent for seed or labor until harvest is on the King farm, south-west of Grandview. It is owned by A. J. King, of the King Realty Company.

Last year the ground was in wheat and yielded thirty-seven bushels to the acre. The harvest was late, the wheat was very ripe, and much of it shattered off and lay on the ground. It came up so thickly in the fall that it was pastured down. Mr. King expects to get a good crop and what would be the result without ploughing the ground and seeding it again.

Has Substitute for Gasoline

John Andrews, a McKeesport chemist, a Portuguese-American, claims to have discovered a synthetic substitute for gasoline, which can be marketed for 5 to 6 cents a gallon.

Through countless experiments, covering three years, Andrews says he has finally discovered a fuel that in many tests proved superior to gasoline of the same proof. He had demonstrated this fact to several motor car companies in the country.

AIRMEN WILL RACE AROUND THE WORLD

AVIATORS IN THE WORLD'S BIG- GEST RACE TO FLY ACROSS CANADA

The "All-Round-the-World" Air Race in Connection With the Panama-Pacific Exhibition is Attracting Much Attention by Reason of its Novelty.

The competitors in the great "All-round-the-world" air race in connection with the Panama-Pacific exhibition will have the assistance of wireless telegraphy all along the route. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Marconi for the wireless stations on shipboard, and the stations in Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, North Britain, and right across Europe and Siberia to the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, to be used in any way possible that might assist the competitors in the contest.

BUYERS TO SHARE IN PROFITS LOWER PRICES ON FORD CARS



Touring Car - - \$590
Runabout - - 540
Town Car - - 840

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO
In the Dominion of Canada Only
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time

FURTHER we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments if we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates. AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyers share, from \$40 to \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford Car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.

Ford Motor Company,

W. R. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.

New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and qualities—that's the desire of every housewife—and it's our aim, too. We invite your patronage.

S. A. Hall

FREE WAR MAPS

Every Reader of
THE GLEICHEN CALL
May Have War Map Free

A Map 34x24 feet, showing clearly every boundary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in the whole European War area. Each map in a neat folder of convenient size.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has secured exclusive rights for the War Map prepared by the celebrated map firm of G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., of London, Eng. It is beyond question the most comprehensive map printed.

The CALL has completed arrangements by which our readers can secure a copy of this excellent map FREE OF CHARGE.

Here Is Our Offer. Good For 30 Days Only:

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is \$1 a year. The price of The Gleichen Call, your own local paper, is \$1.50 per year. We now offer both papers for one year each, including a copy of the Family Herald's War Map, size 30x40 inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only \$2.00.

This offer applies to all subscribers, new or renewal, who pay for the two papers inside the next 30 days from this date. To follow the war situation intelligently The Family Herald War Map is necessary. It should be in every Canadian home. Order at once.

The Gleichen Call

Namaka Notes

A capital dance took place in the new I.O.O.F. Hall last Friday evening. The floor was found to be of the very best for dancing. The music provided was excellent, the refreshments first rate and the Odd Fellows are to be heartily congratulated on their first dance.

At the meeting of ratepayers held in the school house on Saturday afternoon J. H. Shauldies was unanimously elected trustee in the place of Mr. Brown who has left Namaka.

OBITUARY

The CALL joins with the many friends of Mrs. Brosseau and her daughters in extending to them most heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, knowing full well that none but those who have sat in the shadow of a great bereavement can justly weigh such a sorrow as this. Those who have gone down into the valley of suffering and death by the side of a loved one, as though after hope dropped away as the petals fall from a fading flower, know that such anguish cannot find solace in the tenderest words.

The report of the death of Alfred Brosseau, on Wednesday morning last, week, September 8th, as announced in our last issue brought sorrow to a great number of intimate friends in the Gleichen district as well as elsewhere, and more especially to his family and immediate relatives.

As stated he had been ailing for a few weeks but every hope had been entertained for his recovery. A number of times he visited Calgary physicians and returning on the Friday previous was about town, meeting his friends and transacting business up to Saturday. Not feeling so well he went to Calgary again on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by his wife. Being suddenly worse on Monday his two daughters, Dora and Edna, were summoned to his bedside and late that night word came that he had become unconscious, but as he lingered it was still hoped he would survive; however, he died on the end of one early Wednesday morning. His brother Eudor had been summoned from Leduc in the meantime as well as Henry from Crookston, Minn., and both hastened to see him, but arrived too late. The remains were embalmed and shipped to his former home at Crookston for interment, accompanied east on Thursday night by his wife and daughter Edna and his brother Henry. When the remains passed through Gleichen, after midnight, there were many friends at the depot to see Mrs. Brosseau and daughter off, who arrived in Gleichen on the local train, and helped to pay their last respects to the departed one.

"Fred," as he was familiarly known in Gleichen, came here three and a half years ago and became interested in the Palace Hotel along with his brother Eudor, but disposing of his interests last fall started the Palm Parlors down after, which he conducted up to the time of his demise. He was also interested for a time in the Opera House and took a good deal of interest in everything concerning the town's welfare, proving a very popular and enterprising citizen.

He was born in Montreal 45 years ago but when still a young boy moved with his father to the United States and for a number of years was in business in Crookston, Minnesota, previous to coming to Gleichen. He is survived by five brothers and his father as well as his wife and two daughters.

He was ever a kind hearted man and most generous and fair in his dealings with all who came in contact with him, which won for him the esteem of all.

As a slight token of the respect he was held in by his former employees and guests of the Palace Hotel a beautiful wreath was placed upon the casket before the remains left Calgary.

Do Not Sacrifice Your Stock

There are many indications that the farmers and stockmen in Southern Alberta have become unduly alarmed at the prospect of a close season of feed for the coming winter and are selling the animals at a price much below what is warranted by present conditions. The late summer rains have improved the pastures amazingly and have been productive of a large amount of greenness on fields from which nothing was expected.

Furthermore, the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a large number of requests from northern farmers who are prepared to buy cattle and sheep or to take a bunch to winter either on a cash basis or on shares. A list of these farmers will be supplied to any person making application for the same.

When animals are in wintering districts of the place which has been selected for wintering, the provincial Live Stock Commissioner offers to pay out a route over which they can be taken and along which hay and water can be secured. He also offers to visit each bunch during the winter, once a month, and advise the owner of the manner in which they are being cared for.

Stockmen who desire to avail themselves of the above assistance should communicate with the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 5 to 9—International Irrigation Congress at Calgary.

Every Monday—Oddfellows 1st and 3rd Thursdays—K. of P. Sept. 18—Presbyterian musical concert.

Sept. 11 and 12—The Millinery opened.

Sept. 11—Opera, Home Place. Military drill—Every Sunday at 2:30 and Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.

T. J. Milne has resigned his position with J. A. Ramsey and left on Monday. He is succeeded in the Bus Store by Robt. A. Brown, who has been in the employ of F. H. Blackburn the last year or two.

Announcement

Mr. Chas. Mitchell, who until recently occupied the store building next door to the Pioneer Meat Market wishes to announce to his customers and the citizens that he has moved his stock to the new Post Office Block where he will be pleased to meet all past and prospective customers. He is now in a position to show a full line of Gents Furnishings and invites your inspection.

Considerable talk has been indulged in by the ladies during the past two weeks of forming a patriotic society in Gleichen, and all that appears to be lacking is for someone to take the initiative step and call a public meeting.

A brief meeting of the Council was convened last Friday evening but as there was not a quorum present only one or two matters were discussed and agreed upon that required immediate attention.

Mrs. Mike Brown and her little niece have moved from Saskatchewan to Gleichen and with Mr. Brown are making their home temporarily on Gleichen street.

The Gleichen Light Horse Squadron now has 25 members and all are taking a keen interest in the thing. It is the hope of the instructors to devote considerable time each Wednesday evening in a talk on military matters.

The new Post Office Block is almost completed and Postmaster Ramsbottom expects to move into it within the next week. The re-



You Don't Have to Break them in

An Invitation to U

YOU would like an Up-To-Date SUIT WOULDN'T YOU?

We Want You To Come Here and see OUR New Display of MEN'S AND BOY'S SUITS And Get Our Prices

We can Please YOU.

Let US Prove It.

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

LISTEN

We wish to announce to the public that we have opened the **GLEICHEN LIVERY BARN** which will be run under entirely New Management. We assure each one Courteous Treatment and First Class Service. Call on us for conveyances or Feed

J. E. BROWN, ROY ALLAN

W. W. Winspear PALM PARLORS

General Merchant, Namaka



Direct Importer of Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church will hold a musical contest at the home of Mr. Goodenham on the afternoon and evening of Friday, September 18th, from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m. Refreshments will be served. Collection will be taken. The public is cordially invited.

manager of the block will be occupied by W. P. Pender as a restaurant and Chas. Mitchell as a store, the latter having already moved in.

Fred Brosseau PROPRIETOR

Mr. and Mrs. John Finnigan have moved into their new residence on Railroad street, where they have one of the neatest and most attractive dwellings in Gleichen.